

# CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"Were once these maxims fix'd,—that God's our friend, Virtue our good, and happiness our end, How soon must reason o'er the world prevail, And error, fraud and superstition fail."

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SERMON,

BY REV. S. STREETER, BOSTON, MASS.

THE DEATH OF MRS. BLACKBURN, AND MISS BAUGH.

"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold, and if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me."—Lamentations i. 12.

The book of Lamentations is generally supposed to have been written by the prophet Jeremiah. Its construction and language are those of poetry, and a vein of sacred sorrow, chastened and hallowed by a spirit of ardent piety, runs through its whole contents. The author, whoever he may have been, had unquestionably drunk deeply of the cup of tribulation. He had been thoroughly disciplined in the school of adversity. Affliction was familiar to him. He had long been under its dominion. He had felt the weight of its power. He had surveyed in all the variety which marks its desolating progress. He had tasted of its very diment.

He was, therefore, well qualified to give a correct and vivid description of its nature and influences, its design and results; and such a description he has given in the work before us. It is called, and with the strict propriety, "The book of Lamentations." It strains are in the highest degree plaintive and pathetic. It speaks the natural working of the human mind and heart, under the pressure of accumulating and long-continued trials; and it does this with a strength and pathos of grief, a tender, moving melancholy, rarely, and probably, never met with, in the best poetic effusions of ancient or modern times.

This is the opinion of the most competent judges. Dr. Adam Clarke calls it "An inimitable poem." "Never," says Bishop Lowth, "has there ever a more rich and elegant variety of beautiful images and adjuncts arrayed together within so small a compass, or more happily chosen and applied." "One would think," remarks Dr. South, "that every letter was written with a tear, every word, the sound of a breaking heart: that the author was composed of sorrow; disjoined from grief from his infancy; one who never breathed but in sighs, nor spoke but with a groan." And Dr. Blayney, a learned and shrewd critic, entertained the same views. "The prophet's peculiar talent," says he, "lay in working up and expressing the feelings of grief and pity; nor can we too much admire the full and graceful flow of pathetic eloquence in which the author pours forth the effusions of a patriotic heart, and piously weeps over the ruins of his venerable country.

Let it not be said that these extracts speak the language of adulation. If the wisdom ages be not mistaken, they do not. They press a tribute of honor richly merited, in justice to the author of this admirable production. His theme is the conquest and subsequent calamities of his country, and he deplores them in periods minutely less, natural and feeling.

The time alluded to cannot be positively determined; but it was probably that of the invasion and conquest of Judea by the Chaldeans. This, however, is a point of only secondary consequence.

The writer, beyond all dispute, intended to describe a state of extreme adversity, and over did the pen of a mortal draw a gloomypicture, a scene of more intense and diversified sufferings. No stretch of imagination, no flight of fancy can exceed it. Nor can we wonder that the prophet, on surveying such a spectacle of woe, should have given vent to his grief in the following plaintive and pathetic language: "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!"

Very different, however, were the feelings many who witnessed those terrible desolations. Their frosty souls felt no compassion, no working of pity for the fate of these wretched people.

And even their former friends, their allies, were actuated by very similar state of feelings. They deserted them in the hour of contest, and after their subjugation, looked with cold indifference upon their deplorable condition. They passed by them, and pursued their accustomed avocations with as much unconcern as tho' no disastrous event had occurred.

Under such circumstances, how natural are the interrogations in the text:—"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me?" The writer, it is true, was deplored the desolations and woes of his country; but these, it should be remembered, involved the ruin of his possessions and comforts. His sorrows were not therefore, altogether those of the patriot. They were the sorrows of the man, the events which awakened them were as disasters to the prophets, as replete with personal sufferings, as though he had been only being affected by them.

It undoubtedly seemed to him that his own miseries and sufferings were greater than those of any other person in the world. When asked, "Is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow?" he merely gave utterance to the expressions of his own mind. So far as we were concerned, he could conceive of trouble equal to that which had come upon himself. His interrogation implies that, in his own estimation, there was none and could be none.

Now with respect to fact, he was probably mistaken; but with respect to his feelings, his individual consciousness, he was un-

doubtedly correct. Nor was he singular in this respect. He felt, and he acted out, a principle common to human beings. Every man is affected in the same way. Even the more fortunate of our race are strongly inclined to think their own afflictions more aggravated than those of their neighbors. Indeed, this is an inclination constitutional with mankind, one which in a greater or less degree runs through the whole species. It is not, however, on this account to be indulged without restraint. It needs care and discipline. It demands the counteracting influences of reason and religion.

It should be watched by a vigilant eye, chastened and controlled by a steady and judicious hand. If it be not, if this constitutional predisposition be permitted to operate without restriction, it will shortly usurp the entire government of the mind. It will throw around it a disheartening and fatal gloom.

Still, it is an inclination common to human beings, and was undoubtedly designed by the great Parent of all, to subserve a wise and valuable purpose. Who is a stranger to the propensity of which I am speaking? Is any one? Let the millions of our race respectively speak, and speak the truth. Is there any one among them who is not prone, in a greater or less degree, to consider his own lot in life the hardest, his afflictions the greatest, and his troubles the most severe of any within the compass of his knowledge?

Nor is this propensity altogether an illusion. In one view of it, at least, it is founded upon reality. It has its existence in the very nature and relations of human beings. With respect to his own consciousness and feelings, every man's lot is harder, his trials more afflictive, and his sufferings more intense than those of any other individual.—"The heart," says Solomon, "knoweth his own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with his joy." These testimonies are true. We cannot realize the adversity or prosperity, the pleasures or pains of any one but ourselves. What bitterness may be dashed in the cup of those around us, we know not. It is enough that every individual knows for himself.

Men frequently find it necessary to conceal the real state of their minds. How often does it happen that a man exhibits a smiling and cheerful exterior, when sadness is brooding over his soul, when despair is fast ripening within him, and the fangs of incurable misery are fastened in his heart? How then can we know the troubles of a second person? We surely cannot.

We have sympathies it is true; sympathies which bear the stamp of nobleness and generosity, which are tenderly sensitive to the woes of others; but we have none which can make the woes of another our own.—When a friend is unfortunate in business; when he meets with heavy losses, more especially when his all is cut off, we feel truly sorry for his misfortunes; but still, another, and a very different sensation is experienced, when our own affairs become embarrassed, and our own possessions are swept away. It is one thing to discharge our duties to a neighbor when sick; to feel and to do for him as we ought; but it is another, and quite a different thing to be pained by a burning fever, and to writhe under its withering agonies ourselves.

We naturally weep with them that weep. When the domestic comforts of our relatives and friends are cut down by the common destroyer, our hearts are deeply pained, and bleed over the desolations and woes which have come upon them. We frequently feel, on such occasions, as though our cup of grief were full, as though no circumstance could augment the tide of anguish which ebbs and flows within us. But this is an illusion. Till they become actually our own, we can have but very imperfect conceptions of the sorrows of a real mourner, of the intensity and boundless of the griefs which bow him down. His bosom is the seat of affliction, and piously weeps over the ruins of his venerable country.

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An infant may be snatched away in the morning of its existence, at the very moment the parents' eyes are placed upon its tender and lovely form! How overwhelming is the anguish produced by such an event. At the time, no severer trouble is conceivable. The grief-stricken heart instinctively exclaims,—"There is no sorrow like unto this sorrow." But in the course of a few basty weeks, an elder child may be cut off, one just verging upon the period of manhood, and which has already developed uncommon powers of mind, and a rare assemblage of graces and virtues. And how does

the account stand now? Does the grief occasioned by the infant's death retain its hold upon the mind? No; it has subsided. The demise of the elder child, like the rod of Aaron, has swallowed it up. Alas! say the disconsolate parents, "We thought the removal of our little one a sore affliction, one fraught with the deepest anguish; but it was not. No, this has just come upon us, and it has come in its might." "There is, indeed, no sorrow like this."

## CURIOS SPECULATIONS.

Dr. Ely, in his "Philadelphian," has a series of Numbers from a "Lay Preacher," in which the writer avows notions novel enough in all conscience, to satisfy the love of the marvellous which the orthodox are apt to evince. As a matter of curiosity, and with a view to show our readers what notions are afloat, we copy a number before us—being the eighth of the series. Whether to call the subject a geological or a theological one, we know not. The reader will judge for himself. Dr. E. dissents in part from his correspondent, though he shows a fondness for the idea that Vesuvius and Etna are the nostrils of the earth, breathing out flames from their deep seated, heaving, diseased lungs.

"Man the deputed sovereign of this earth, and of all the different orders in creation upon her surface, has been styled the masterpiece in creation. Amongst his superior qualifications, is the attribute of reason, the power of discriminating betwixt good and evil and of drawing rational conclusions.—These faculties were given him with a view to his exercising them; that he should act in a sphere superior to the brute creation; not merely as it respects his moral obligations as a member in the community; but that he should contemplate the order and regularity every where so conspicuous in the immensity of God's works and ascribe to him the glory known for himself.

In taking a comparative view of the anatomical construction of the earth, and that of the different orders in creation upon her surface, our rational conclusions must be founded upon the knowledge which we possess. We cannot enter "the springs of the sea," or penetrate the innermost recesses of the earth, to bring from thence knowledge. Neither can we part the earth asunder with a view to discover her anatomical construction; but if all her essential properties which come under our immediate notice are correspondent to those of her offspring; upon the scale of reasoning it must appear plain to every rational mind that there is a corresponding system in all their essential properties."

In all the different orders in creation, there is a predisposition for disease, which sooner or later subjects them to the power of death and causes a dissolution and return to first principles. In the human family, the young, and the old, indiscriminately are subjected to disease and death, from the new born infant to the tottering grandparent in the extremity of old age. In the whole of the animal kingdom we may observe the same indiscriminate liability to disease and death.—And in the vegetable kingdom, observations sufficiently points out, that the different species are susceptible of disease, and death, from the embryo state to the maturity of the plant. If therefore, there is a correspondent system in the anatomical construction of the earth, with that of the different orders in creation, upon her surface; and a predisposition for disease, in all the different orders, which eventually subjects them to the power of death, there is no reason presents to my mind why the earth the common parent, might not also be subjected to disease, and be liable to undergo a dissolution. And more especially as the enlightened historian has handed it down to posterity as an historical fact that the Almighty, out of regard to his fallen creature man, did denounce evil against the earth, or declare that she was cursed, or rendered vile and degenerate, in order to make her suitable to his fallen condition, the position appears to me to be pretty well supported that the earth the common parent, in consequence of such denunciation or malediction, also became susceptible or was smitten with disease, and is liable to undergo a dissolution.

In all the different orders in creation a portion of atmospheric air appears to be indispensable to the continuance of life. The volcanoes or burning mountains in the different parts of the world, constitute the organs of respiration to our earth. Any obstruction to this process, must affect the system in proportion to the degree of obstruction. The discharges of lava, in consequence of volcanic eruptions, and which are sufficient to deluge the country around to a considerable extent, and overwhelm whole cities with a torrent of liquid fire, and bury them up entirely, arise from the obstruction to respiration, in consequence of the undue proportion of combustible matter in the pulmonary system of the earth: and are satisfactory and conclusive evidence to my mind that the earth is labouring under a disease, that she is endeavouring to discharge the accumulation of extraneous matter in the pulmonary system. That the vital energy is in a great measure impaired by the undue proportion of combustible matter, and that she is in reality in a state of suffocation. For as suffocation (in the animal kingdom) arises from a want of the due effect of air on the blood while the circulation is going on, it is clear to my view that the necessary quantity of atmospheric air to equalize the system, and which is so indispensable to the continuance of health, and even life, in all the different orders in creation, is not introduced into the pulmonary system. The voluntary accounts in authors, of those tremen-

ous convulsions in nature, those appalling scenes which arise from volcanic eruptions from mount Vesuvius, mount Etna and others, independently of the authority deducible from sacred writ, must be satisfactory and conclusive evidence to every philosophical mind that the earth is labouring under a disease: that she is discharging or expectorating the superabundance of matter which has accumulated, in consequence of the union of the fluids in the two vascular systems. It is well known to the medical faculty, that an union of the fluids to the two vascular systems in the human subject, in a small degree, will disorder the whole of the human economy, and frequently is attended with fatal consequences; as thereby the necessary quantity of oxygen to decarbonize the blood and impart that constitutional heat, so indispensable to the invigoration of the system cannot be introduced into the heart, or is rendered of but little avail, by the undue proportion of combustible matter. In consequence of which, "all their moral and physical faculties, are rendered feeble and torpid." I have long been of the opinion that the temperature of the earth was very much impaired by the union of the fluids in the two vascular systems, in consequence of the deluge. This opinion appears to be confirmed by the following observations in Woods' *Mosaic history*, of which I lately had the opportunity of a partial perusal.—"It may be inferred (that is, that the temperature of the earth's surface, was much higher in the first ages of its existence than since) from the well preserved remains of vegetables and animals of warm equatorial climates in high northern latitudes where they have not been found since the memory of man. This is a conclusive argument, if its data be well established. Because if tropical and equatorial animals, and fruits are now found, buried and fossilized in Siberia and the Islands of the Arctic Sea, in such a state of preservation as to forbid the supposition they were transported thither, it will follow inevitably that they grew there, and there flourished, died, and were buried."—Being overwhelmed and entombed, as I suppose by the waters of the general deluge.

I would also further observe that the burning mountains in different parts of the world, and the fountains of boiling water in Iceland, said to be thirty feet in diameter and ninety feet high, are sufficient to show to every unbiased mind, that there is within the interior of the earth an incalculable body of fire, by which it is continually consumed and is wasting away. The collection of the electric fluid occasioned by this internal combustion, being retained within the interior of the earth and not obtaining a regular vent, are frequently bursting forth in tremendous earthquakes, and desolating and burying in ruins the surrounding country where they burst forth. Witness the earthquake in Jamaica in 1692. The earthquake in Calabria in 1688. And the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. The effects of which were felt in a great variety of places." "At Coimbra, at Oporto, at St. Ubes, at Ayamonte in Spain, at Cadiz, at Gibraltar, at Madrid, Malaga, &c.; at Arzila in Africa, at Morocco and other places on the African coast, in the Island of Madeira, in Norway and Sweden, in Germany, in Holland, in Italy and Switzerland, at Antigua and Barbadoes, in England, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in France." "At sea the shocks of this earthquake were felt most violently." If the waters prior to this great earthquake, had been confined under the firmament, as they were prior to the general deluge, it is easy to be seen that the shock would have been sufficient to have caused the stratum of earth which covered them to give way, and the waters would have rushed forth from the interior of the earth, and a tract of country, comprising at the lowest computation, four millions of miles, in all probability would have been sunk and buried in ruins. With this view of the subject there is sufficient evidence to satisfy my mind that the general deluge was occasioned by an electrical shock or an earthquake.

The earth having been smitten with disease or rendered vile and degenerate, that is cursed, or rendered vile or degenerate, in order to make her suitable to his fallen condition, the position appears to me to be pretty well supported that the earth the common parent, in consequence of such denunciation or malediction, also became susceptible or was smitten with disease, and is liable to undergo a dissolution.

The gradual limitation to the age of man, as recorded in the book of Genesis, from Methuselah who lived nine hundred and sixty nine years, to Joseph, who had attained only to one hundred and ten, is sufficient to remove the objections which are made by certain persons to the longevity of the antediluvians; and to shew that the manner of computing time has been the same throughout the sacred volume. In the eleventh chapter of Genesis alone, there is a gradual limitation to the age of man subsequently to the deluge, from six hundred years, the age of Shem, to two hundred and five, which was the age of Terah, Abraham's father.—The general deluge took place, two thousand three hundred and forty nine years before the Christian era. Terah was born two thousand and one hundred and twenty six years before Christ, or two hundred and twenty three years after the flood; and as he lived only two hundred and five years, he must have died four hundred and twenty eight years after the flood. From which it appears that the age of man was reduced from six hundred, to two hundred and five years, in the short period of four hundred and twenty eight years. This sudden reduction in the age of man is sufficient to shew that the atmosphere subsequently to the deluge must have undergone a very great change, with respect to its salubrity or conducive to longevity in consequence of the introduction of an additional quantity of nitrogen or sulphur gas into the surrounding atmosphere. Prior to this change in the economy of nature, the surrounding atmospheric air must have consisted in a great measure of pure oxygen, and consequently must have been much better qualified for contributing to the longevity so remarkable in the antediluvian inhabitants, as recorded in Scripture; and which was gradually diminished after the deluge until the age of man very rarely exceeded one hundred years.

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Sept. 9th, 1833.

P. S. I respectfully ask the editor the following questions. What is the meaning of that passage in scripture wherein it is said, "the fountain of the great deep, were broken up?" The great deep, in my view, can signify neither more nor less than the immense body of water which was confined under the firmament, and separated from the waters which were above the firmament, or boundary to the space or sphere allotted to them for the performance of their destined purposes.—And the fountains of the great deep must signify the source from whence the fluids in the vascular system of the earth do originate.

From the view which I have taken of the constitution of our earth and the physical cause of the deluge we shall be able to account in a rational manner for the forty days and forty nights rain, which immediately ensued, and which has been a subject for speculation for various writers upon that occurrence. The immense body of water which issued from the interior of the earth and expanded upon her surface, owing to their elevated temperature in consequence of the internal heat within the interior of the earth, were completely qualified for the ascension of vapour; and independently of the opera-

tion of the rays of the sun must undoubtedly have occasioned an ascension of vapour or rarefied particles of moisture infinitely beyond the powers of calculation furnished to the human mind. Which being condensed by the cold in the upper regions, were very naturally precipitated in rain. And the source from whence such vapours ascended being in a manner inexhaustible, the discharge of rain continued incessantly from day to day "until the fountains of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained." Or in other words, until the waters had time to cool and become of the same temperature with the surrounding atmospheric air, and then the ascension of vapour would cease as a natural consequence.

Reader, I respectfully invite thy attention to the reasonableness of this doctrine. If it is not a reasonable doctrine I

## CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

"And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, OCTOBER 11, 1833.

## A NEIGHBOR'S REBUKE.

(From the Hallowell Advocate.)

The Editor of the Gardner Intelligencer, in his zeal to put down President Allen, has probably undertaken too much in attempting to overthrow Judge Story's decision. Should he succeed, however, he may take courage, and next attack the Supreme Court. It is said all obstacles yield to perseverance, and the editor of the Intelligencer has certainly pursued President Allen with a most praiseworthy persistence. It is a pity so much zeal and industry were not directed towards carrying forward some of the great moral enterprises of the day, of which we believe our neighbor to be a sincere friend,—instead of endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of an institution so useful and honorable to the State as Bowdoin College.

Two or three words on the above subject.

And first, we must move a re-consideration of so much of the foregoing as goes to say that we are engaged in throwing obstacles in the way of Bowdoin College. We are sure our neighbor cannot have read attentively what we have said concerning that Institution; for never did an expression escape us prejudicial to its usefulness and honor. So far from throwing obstacles in the way, our great desire, as a sincere friend of the College, has been to remove what we, and we believe nine tenths of the friends of the College regard as the greatest obstacle which now exists against its usefulness and honor—we mean of course Dr. Allen's connexion with it. Our neighbor may have been induced to believe that Dr. A. is popular. If so, however, we think he cannot have made himself acquainted with the facts by a personal knowledge of the opinions of the great body of those who are familiar with the state of things in Brunswick. We have said before, and now repeat,—if we were unfriendly to Bowdoin College, we could entertain no severer wish for it, than to have Dr. A. maintain his place in it. No—no—neighbor B. we are not throwing obstacles in the way of the College; rather they are the people on the other side who by trying to make it out that Dr. A. is popular and thereby endeavoring to maintain his supremacy, are throwing or rather keeping obstacles in its way.

Again. Our neighbor's irony is a little amusing. We have not exactly undertaken to "overthrow Judge Story's decision;" but we did give some reasons to show why we did not believe it correct or binding on the Legislature. And for these reasons we were indebted to no high legal authority as we have amongst us—for a portion of which the Advocate is referred to some of his nearest neighbors. If instead of the language our excellent friend has used in relation to us on this point, he had been pleased to show wherein the three reasons given were not sound, we should have thought him the more in the way of his duty, and should, ourselves, have been better pleased than we are at present.

With regard to what he says about our zeal and industry being immersed in a hostility to Bowdoin College,—allowing us no time to forward any of the great moral enterprises of the day,—this is a point which we cheerfully refer to our readers for a decision. To no one—not even to the editor of the Advocate—do we yield, in our friendship for these enterprizes.

## ORIGEN.

Perhaps it is not so with any other editor, we must confess, however, that it is sometimes the case with us, that in copying from other papers, some remark will occasionally occur in the course of the article which we should not have written ourself; and moreover it sometimes happens that on sudden demand for "copy," we are obliged to make a selection without reading every word in it. This may be both our misfortune and our fault; we are quite sure, however, that whenever such a case occurs we shall soon, very soon, be made to know the fact by a seasonable rebuke from the Independent Messenger. We are thus rebuked again by that paper for a part of a paragraph which is said to be found in the course of an article from the "Sentinel," in which Origen is represented as the first Universalist who taught the doctrine of future punishment—and this is called by the Sentinel a corruption. Now we know not, exactly, how the fact may be; but had always supposed that still earlier Universalists held to that doctrine. If the Sentinel has any authority for its statement, we would thank its editor to give it to the public.

"G" and the Portland Advocate, again. The Editor of Sina's Advocate cannot say a word in vindication of Waterville College against the facts adduced by "G." in support of his charge of sectarianism, till the writer will give his name to the public.—This is in true Wilsonian character, to avoid the main point. We think we know very well, what the Advocate wants of his name; it is that he may put things in the way of having him personally punished for daring to tell the truth.

The Trustees of that College have lately elected two gentlemen to the office of President, of whom one has declined and the other may not accept. It so happened that both

gentlemen chosen are Calvinistic Baptist ministers "up to the hub." There was not, however, any thing sectarian in the selections, we suppose, both being chosen, not because they are ministers—not because they are Baptists; but because in looking around the country for the most talented, learned, and acceptable men, it so happened that the lots fell upon Baptist clergymen.

As Waterville College seems to meet with some difficulty in finding a President, perhaps a suggestion from us might not be deemed intrusive. It is, that the Board elect some one of the most promising of the illiterate Baptist clergymen, whose devotion to the sect the College has rewarded by bestowing upon him the honorary title of "A. M."

Br. Williamson, of the Gospel Anchor, may be assured that the gentleman whom he describes as "a bigoted Limitarian editor down east," and whose opinion, therefore, he seems to consider as entitled to little or no credit, is neither a bigot, nor a limitarian—but one of the most liberal and enlightened secular editors there are in the U. S.—the favored and far famed original of all the genuine Downingville correspondence. He testified as he did, because he knew the fact whereof he affirmed. There is but one opinion upon the subject hereabouts—that Br. W. may be assured of.

**HUDSON RIVER ASSOCIATION.** This Association met at Eaton's corner, N. Y. on the 11th ult. Br. T. J. Whitecomb was chosen Moderator and I. D. Williamson, Clerk. The 2d and 3d Universalist Societies in New York city and the new ones in Charlton and Schenectady were received into fellowship. The Report of a Committee, recommending the State Convention to take measures for the establishment of a Theological Seminary, was unanimously accepted. Resolutions relating to certain anonymous charges against Rev. N. Smith, which appeared in the Religious Inquirer, were passed, demanding that the author substantiate his charges if he can, before the proper committee. The Association will meet next year on the 2d Wednesday and Thursday in September, at such place as the Standing Clerk shall designate. The Circular Letter is written by Br. R. O. Williams. Sermons were preached on Wednesday and Thursday by Brs. T. J. Sawyer, J. Freeman, W. Whittaker, I. D. Williamson and P. Morse.

**FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION.** The Franklin Association of Universalists met in Putney, Vt. on the 4th ult. Br. H. Ballou, Moderator, and Br. J. Barber, Clerk. The first Universalist Society in Grafton was admitted to fellowship. Brs. J. Barber and A. L. Pattee were ordained, and Br. Otis Warren received license to preach. The Circular Letter was written by Br. H. F. Ballou. The Association meets next year in Fayetteville, Newfane, on the first Wednesday and Thursday in June.

**OTSEGO ASSOCIATION.** This is a new Association of Universalists, organized in New York on the 4th ult.—embracing the counties of Otsego and Schoharie and those parts of the counties of Montgomery and Herkimer which lay south of the Mohawk river.—Br. S. R. Smith was chosen Moderator, and Br. O. Roberts, Clerk. A Constitution was adopted; the proper officers appointed; delegates chosen to the State Convention; and the Association adjourned to meet at Fort Plain on the 4th Wednesday in June, 1834. Sermons were preached by Brs. W. Bullard, O. Roberts, A. B. Grosh and S. R. Smith.

**ANOTHER GOSPEL LABORER.** The Trumpet informs us that Rev. Benjamin Page of Calais, Vt. who was for many years a highly respectable preacher of the Christian connexion is now engaged in preaching the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ—and has been for the last eighteen months. He is described as a worthy man and a sound preacher.

**NEW MEETING HOUSE.** We learn from the Gospel Anchor that a Universalist church fifty-two feet long by thirty-six wide, is nearly completed in Lansingburg, N. Y. which will be dedicated on the first of January next. Also, that a Universalist church is being built in Amsterdam, N. Y. forty-four feet long by thirty wide. It will be finished with all convenient dispatch.

**DEDICATION.** A new Universalist Church in Sippican, Rochester, Mass. is to be dedicated this day—Sermon by Rev. T. Whittemore of Cambridge.

**MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT.** We learn from Norway, Me. that the Universalist Society in that place have unanimously extended an invitation to Rev. Henry Hawkins of Fryeburg, to take upon him the duties of its clerical and pastoral office, and that he has accepted the invitation. Br. H. will very shortly remove to N. having completed his preliminary arrangements.—Most cordially do we rejoice with our brethren in Norway on the settlement of a clergyman of the true faith amongst them.

(For the Christian Intelligencer.)

## AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Waterville Temper. Soc'y.

BY CALVIN GARDNER.

Gentlemen of the Waterville Temperance Society,—

At your request, communicated to me by your appointed agent, I appear before you this evening, and am to address you on the important subject of Temperance. You are aware, I presume, that the ground I am to occupy has already been taken up and improved by not a few, who have closely examined every nook and corner, and have faithfully and fearlessly given to the world the result of their researches. You may not expect therefore, that I shall be able to make any important discoveries, or bring to light any new views, or give you any information even, which shall be very useful, or perhaps desirable. I shall aim, only, to stir up your minds by way of remembrance, and to encourage you to persevere in your laudable exertions, until the great and worthy object of your efforts shall have been fully accomplished; or, at least, until you shall have done all in your power, to destroy the fearful evil of Intemperance. I shall most cheerfully concur in your resolutions, and earnestly pray for the success and triumph of your principles.

In my remarks upon this subject I shall endeavor to be brief; but, at the same time, I am anxious to present it to your minds in its proper light, and hope to offer you some inducements to pursue the course you have marked out. It is one of those objects which requires great plainness of speech, and upon which a person is allowed to keep nothing back, which he may deem essential to be known; and which, in his opinion, will tend to promote the cause of temperance. He is not to spend his time and strength in studying out fine sentences and in giving a graceful turn to his periods; no, he is to grapple with the monster, the vice—nay, the sin of Intemperance, and, if he have the power, to lay him gasping and trembling upon the earth. As soon should he think of holding a parley with the midnight assassin, whose uplifted dagger is aimed at his bosom, as to think of checking the progress of intemperance by a long array of fine words and subtle arguments. He can only successfully oppose this horrid demon of all iniquity, by a plain development of stubborn facts, and by speaking out the clear convictions of his own mind, with all the force, which a consciousness of truth and sincerity can impart. Useless, and worse than useless, would be all his attempts to root out and destroy the evil, unless they are characterized by firmness and decision, and clearly manifest his strong and ardent desire to accomplish the object he has in view. He must come up to the work with a resolute heart and a steady hand—with a "single eye" fixed upon the wily and powerful adversary, or his efforts will avail nothing. A timid and temporizing course can never give to public opinion its proper direction, and bring about that desirable state of things, at which all intelligent advocates of the temperance cause steadily aim. Every thing, which the cause requires to be done, should be done promptly and effectually, and a glorious triumph of correct principles, in relation to this subject at least, will undoubtedly follow.

I think it may be proper here to avow my sentiments distinctly upon this subject. From the remarks I have already made, you may possibly have inferred, that I am for pressing forward the temperance reform, at all hazards, and regardless of all consequences; and so, with a few reasonable limitations of the expression, I am. I do not hesitate to say that I am exceedingly anxious to see it go forward, and to witness its full and complete triumph; and most sincerely do I hope that all its friends will be firm and decided, and industrious and persevering in their efforts, to stay the desolating progress of intemperance, and to impress correct sentiments upon the minds of the community. But I would have you, at the same time, to make a marked distinction between *rashness* and *decision*. Every decided measure, which has for its ultimate object the suppression of intemperance, will gain the approbation of every intelligent and virtuous man,—the cordial cooperation of every good citizen, statesman, philanthropist, and christian. But a rash and indiscriminate zeal, an indiscreet adoption of coercive measures, it is believed by many firm and fast friends of the cause, will rather retard than further its advancement. And here, I must take my stand. I am for pursuing the most decided and energetic measures; but I am for pursuing them at the same time, with a sound and discriminating policy, with christian charity, with a pacific and conciliatory spirit, and especially, with a firm reliance for success upon the Supreme Ruler and Disposer of events. If the praiseworthy object cannot be accomplished in this way, and by these means, let it be forever abandoned, as being above the reach and beyond the control of weak and erring mortals.

In prosecuting the cause of temperance, it is incumbent upon all its friends to speak their sentiments freely, and to exert all their power and influence, by sound and judicious arguments, to give a healthy tone to the moral feelings and sentiments of those around them. But this should not be the end of their efforts. If there are laws in your statute books, regulating licenses, and designed to suppress the sale of ardent spirits, in any way whatsoever, it is their duty to see those laws faithfully and promptly executed. Certainly, if the constituted authority of the State have enacted laws, and the people have sanctioned those laws, they should unquestionably be carried into effect, and have their full operation upon those who transgress them.—For what other purpose were they made?—Were they made, and sanctioned, and put upon record, as laws merely *in terrorem*?—If not, it is the imperative duty of the public to see that they are executed; and to sustain the man, by their countenance and approbation, who shall force their execution. It would be a sad comment upon the virtue and intelligence of any people, who would not sustain a fellow citizen in his efforts to enforce the laws. In such a community, character and reputation, property and life would be in constant danger. Who would not shudder, if, in this community, such were the state of things? Alas! may that evil

and affect other classes." The same may be said, perhaps as truly, of every law that was ever made. The criminal code bears hard upon the murderer, the highway robber, the pirate; but does not affect the peaceable citizen, except it be in a favorable way. And so it is with all laws; for they are all made to restrain the practice of iniquity, in all its forms, and to promote the public safety and welfare. But this is not the point to be considered. It is not whether certain laws bear hard upon certain classes of the community, and do not reach the other classes; but whether the laws, which are constitutionally made, and constitutionally sanctioned, shall be enforced? And it seems to me that there can be but one answer to this question.—Grant, indeed, that they do bear hard upon certain individuals,—nay, grant that they are unnecessary and impolitic; and still, as we view the case, they should be enforced. It is undoubtedly better that bad laws should be enforced, than that an impression should extensively prevail, that they may be broken with impunity. Let such an impression generally prevail, and it would soon come to pass, that public confidence would be lost in all laws, and anarchy and confusion would be the necessary consequence.

But the inquiry will be made, "Is there no way to rid one's self of palpable grievances, by preventing the operation of oppressive laws?"—Yes, perhaps there is; but the remedy would be worse than the disease. The laws may be resisted in their operation; but those who resist them must do it at their peril. Indeed, they only escape the jaws of one section of the law, to be devoured by those of another. There is, in fact, but one course to be pursued, in cases of this kind, with any degree of safety; and that is, to obtain a repeal of objectionable laws, by the constitutional authority. But while they are in existence, it is the duty of every man to observe them, and to see that they are observed by others. Unless this be done, they are not only unnecessary and useless, but actually and positively pernicious. They had better not exist at all.

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be prevailed upon to desist from the trade altogether; but I may seriously doubt whether the course that has been pursued will promote the desired object. I have recently seen, in one of our public journals, an account of a combination of the friends of temperance, having for their object the withdrawal of their patronage from grocers, who sold ardent spirits;—and the result of it was, a combination on the part of the grocers, to withdraw their patronage from them. Now it seems to me, that all such efforts will be productive of vastly more evil than good. It is not a good principle to act upon. It is goading the grocers on to a sort of flight or obstinacy, which will not easily be overcome. If they are brought to abandon the traffic, it must be by other means—by showing them that they are instrumental in producing, and that it is for their interest to relinquish business. The manufacture and sale of should be prohibited by legal and constitutional enactments; or else, the only means to effect the object should be of a more general nature. Persuasion, entreaty, the force example, of sound argument, of facts, should be resorted to, and public opinion should be made to speak out in such a manner, with such force, as not to be misunderstood. In this way, the great work should be carried on; and I doubt not, with steady and persevering efforts, it may be fully and triumphantly completed.

I am aware that the cause of temperance would receive a very great and favorable impulse, if those who retail the poisonous stimulant would abstain entirely from the practice. Heretofore, however, they have been accustomed to think and believe, that the principal success of their business depended upon their traffic in that article; and they do not dream that they were doing wrong, in selling it, or what was not perfectly justifiable.

Every body sold it, and every body used it; and they could not believe that what every body did was radically and sensibly wrong. But I am perfectly satisfied, that if they could see plainly the result of their traffic, in that poisonous and pernicious article, even in a pecuniary point of view, they would greatly marvel that they had not perceived it before, and would unanimously agree to abandon the business.

## THE NEW YORK EASTERN CHRONICLE.

## EASTERN CHRONICLE.

*"And catch the manners living as they rise."*

GARDINER, OCTOBER 11, 1833.

**FROST.** We had a severe frost in this region on the morning of the 5th inst., which effectually vetoed the vegetable kingdom. It was the first to do damage which we have experienced this season—but it came too late we believe to do any very serious injury.

**STAGE ACCIDENT.** A serious stage accident happened on the "back route" from Portland to Augusta last week. Going down a hill in Gray, the stage was upset, and one person by the name of Brett of Dorchester, formerly of Turner, was killed. Two other passengers were injured by having their bones broken. Another carriage was obtained to convey the unwounded passengers on the route, which, coming down Winthrop hill in Hallowell, was again upset, whereby the collar bone of a lady was broken.

A man by the name of Smith, belonging to Fayette, was killed in Fore street, Hallowell, last week, by the upsetting of his wagon. His neck was broken by the fall.

The Circuit Court of the United States commenced its session in this town last Tuesday, Judge Ware presiding. Judge Story was not present. We understand that no civil actions were tried. The Grand Jury was discharged yesterday, having found some two or three bills of indictment—one against Mr. Langdon, P. M. of Sullivan, for detention of a letter containing money—plead guilty, and was sentenced ten years imprisonment in jail of Hancock County.

The recommendation of pardon has been got up and signed by the Grand Jury. The Assistant P. M. at Camden who was bound over for his appearance at this Court, was discharged, no indictment having been found. An Indictment was found against

Turner for participation in the Slave Trade. The Court adjourned this morning.

*Wiscasset Yankee.—Oct. 3.*

**Health of New Orleans.**—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 18th ult.—the latest paper received, has the following remarks: "There has been quite a decrease in the number of deaths within the last three or four days, but it is owing more to the want of subjects, than any abatement in the disease. We have ascertained that there have been a few new cases of Cholera, but it does not appear to spread, and has been in almost every case produced by imprudence."

Mr. Johnson, of Portsmouth, established a Manufactory of Cotton, Woollen and Worsted Hosiery, in that town, about 18 months since. He has 11 frames in operation, which turn out about 1200 pairs per month—and yet he is not able to supply all his orders. He uses 200 lbs. of Woollen yarn per month—but finds it difficult to procure this quantity.

**Singular Accident.**—On Friday, the 20th ult., as Miss Van Buren, a young lady of the Valentine, was dressing her hair in the factory of Mr. Baldwin, she accidentally brought it in contact with one of the horizontal iron shafts which makes 53 revolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches in diameter and is placed about 18 inches from the upper floor. The young lady was standing nearly under it, facing from it, and in tossing back her hair it caught fast, and she found herself drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning. With an extraordinary presence of mind, she grasped the shaft with her hands at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it, in order that by revolving with it she might escape a dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three revolutions, but its velocity was such as at length to break her hold, and she was projected a distance of 8 or 10 feet from it, leaving her entire scalp from the extremities of the eyelids to the third vertebrae of the neck, fast to the shaft and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor and proceeded to stop one of the looms which she tended while the overseer stopped the wheel. Drs. Miller and Philip were immediately called, the scalp was replaced upon the head and adjusted, and the patient conveyed to her room. She is at present in a comfortable condition, and her physicians state, that every symptom indicates a firm reunion of the parts and a speedy recovery of health.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

It, then, I will faithfully pursue that happiness I propose to myself, whatever pleasure offers itself to me, I must carefully look that it cross not any of those five great and constant pleasures above mentioned. For example, the fruit I see tempts me with the taste of it that I love; but if it endanger my health, I part with a constant and lasting for very short and transient pleasure, and so foolishly make myself unhappy; and am not true to my own interests.

Innocent diversions delight me; if I make use of them to refresh myself after study and business, they preserve my health, restore the vigor of my mind, and increase my pleasure; but if I spend all or the greater part of my time in them, they hinder improvement in knowledge and useful arts, they blast my credit, and give me up to the uneasy state of shame, ignorance, and contempt, in which I cannot be but very unhappy.

Drinking, gaming, and vicious delights will do me this mischief, not only by wasting my time, but by a positive injury, endanger my health, impair my parts, imprint ill habits, lessen my esteem, and leave constant torment on my conscience; therefore, all vicious and unlawful pleasures I will always avoid, because such a mastery of my passions will afford me a constant pleasure, greater than any such enjoyments, and also deliver me from the certain evils of several kinds, that by indulging myself in a present temptation I shall certainly afterwards suffer.

All innocent diversions and delights, so far as they will contribute to my health, and consist with my improvement, condition, and other more solid pleasures, knowledge and reputation, I will enjoy, but no farther; and thus I will carefully watch and examine, that I may not be deceived by the flattery of present pleasure to lose a greater.

*Locke's Miscellaneous papers.*

**The LIGHT OF NATURE.** The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the no less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessity of Revelation and the insufficiency of the light of Nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent on this subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said Robertson remained with unquestionable clearness and power. Whether Hume was convicted by his reasoning or not, we cannot tell, but at any rate he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and, as he rose to depart, bowed politely to the door, Robertson took the light, to show the way. Hume was still facing the door. "O! Sir," said he, "I find the light of Nature always sufficient," and continued, "pray don't trouble yourself, sir;" and so he went on. The street door opened, and stumbled over something concealed, and presently, as he bowed along the entry, he pitched down the stairs into the street. Roberson ran after him with the light, and, as he held it over him, whispered softly and very cunningly, "you had better have a little light from above, friend." And raising him up, he bid him good night, and returned to his friends.

It is said there is not a more beautiful and noble sheet of water in the world than Lake Michigan. Some of the steamboats on this lake are larger than any of the North River boats, and a beautiful one was lately launched called the "Michigan."

Chicago, about 300 miles west of Detroit, is at the head of Lake Michigan, and also on the banks of a river of the same name, and is a beautiful stream. At the mouth of this river, Government is now constructing a national harbor, under the superintendence of Maj. George Bender, (of Boston,) commanding officer at Fort Dearborn, a gentleman of deservedly high reputation in the army.

The National Intelligencer says—"This is a prosperous year for our Southern friends—may succeeding ones be equally so. Crops good and prices high. The great staple, cotton, 100 per cent. above the price of last season. Even a superabundant Orange crop in Florida comes in to swell the tide of prosperity."

A little stone can make a great bruise.

**A scene in the Atlantic Ocean.**—A late London paper has the following statement: "On the morning of the 5th inst. during a severe gale, in lat. 41, lon. 31, Captain Demsey, of the ship Kingston, discovered at a short distance to leeward, a brig lying on her beam ends, with a flag of distress waving. Captain D. instantly bore down towards her, when she proved to be the Albion, of Cork, crowded with passengers. Having reached within hail of the unfortunate vessel, a heart-rending scene presented itself.—'We beheld,' says Captain Demsey, 'the brig rolling ere she took the last fatal plunge—witnessed the cool intrepidity of the sailors, even at such a moment—and listened with feelings the most harrowing, to the piercing shrieks of the ill-fated passengers. The crew of the Kingston flung their best boat into the boiling Atlantic, but every exertion was vain—the angry ocean soon made her its prey. The Albion went down with every human soul on board.'

**Grease.**—Hamilton, in his men and manners makes a remark, the truth of which will strike every man who has seen any portion of this country. 'The natural propensity for grease,' he says, 'is inordinate. It enters largely into the composition of every dish, and constitutes the sole ingredient of many. The very bread is, generally, not only impregnated with some unctuous substance, but when sent up to the breakfast table, is seen to float in a menstruum of oleaginous matter.' This is floating toast, we suppose, which some people fish for with a fork or a spoon in an Atlantic Ocean of butter. Luckily he has said nothing of the 'short bread' and 'puddings,' stuffed with grease; and of the Yankee 'doughnuts' fried in grease, the very eating of which makes one dream of hogs. In Alabama they grease every thing with pork fat. Even bacon wallows in pork grease. The negroes actually drip with a greasy perspiration.

*Port. ad.*

The Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser who has recently visited Philadelphia, says:

The quaker city excels all its American rivals in the magnitude and splendor of its public buildings; and the new Exchange now nearly completed, will present another proud monument of its taste and public spirit.—The edifice is of noble dimensions, standing upon the irregularly shaped block formed by Walnut, South, Third and Dock streets—framing the latter. It is lighted by large and numerous windows, which give it a less heavy appearance, than is usual with American structures. The material is a very clear white marble. The order is Corinthian, and the capitals of the columns, both of the pillars and pilasters were wrought in Italy—and are unquestionably the most perfect specimens of architectural sculpture to be found within the United States.

**CAMP MEETINGS.**—It would seem, are becoming unpopular. Mrs. Royal, in the last number of her valuable paper, has the following remarks on the subject: "The voice of the people in this place and in the North, is loud against Camp Meetings. At a Camp Meeting held by the Methodist, seven miles from this city, a few days since, one woman died, and there were three births, and from all accounts ten or a dozen fights, besides a few Avery affairs."

*Boston Com. Gaz.*

Mr. Tristler, of Lancaster, Penn, has for some years noted the departure of the purple martins, and from his statement for the last nine years, they have gone off near a fortnight earlier the present season, than at any time previous.

**Old Ironsides.**—Last week, a piece of timber was taken from the Frigate Constitution, now under repair in the Dry Dock, at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, which was only 9 feet long, 27 inches wide, 14 inches thick, and weighed 1460 pounds. On breaking up this piece of timber, there was found in it 314 lbs. of iron and 193 lbs. of copper, making 527 lbs. of metal, more than a third its weight.

Gov. Ray, of Indiana, has issued proposals to publish a paper called the *Hoosier*, We welcome his Excellency to the corps editorial. We begin to have nobility in the family of the Poupolinos.—[Noah.]

We understand the Portland Whaling Company have purchased the ship *Science* at Newburyport to fit out for their first voyage, at a price of eighteen thousand dollars.—*Courier.*

**Fire.**—The house of Mr. George Crawford, of Linnington, with all its contents, was consumed on Saturday night last. Mr. Crawford and his family narrowly escaped the flames.—*Recorder.*

On the night of the 20th ult. Boston and vicinity were visited by a tremendous storm, attended with sharp lightning, which set fire to, and consumed a barn in West Cambridge, and another in Reading, besides killing three horses, on Green Hill, belonging to Mr. Warner, of Hatfield.

A man has been fined at Philadelphia \$5 and costs, for exposing six quarters of unwholesome mutton for sale. In addition to this punishment, he ought to have been condemned to eat the mutton—without pepper or salt.

The exports from England to Calcutta, for six months, amount to seven millions of yards of plain, colored and printed cottons, and about one million six hundred thousand pounds weight of cotton yarns.

**Death of the King of Spain.**—By the Coriolanus of Halifax, Mr. Topliff has received papers containing an account of the death of Ferdinand King of Spain. *Bos. Atlas.*

The Springfield Gazette states that John Robb, Esq. late chief clerk in the War Department, Washington, is appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Armory in that town.

The Journal of Commerce says—"We yesterday saw a bit of sole leather, apparently well tanned, which we were assured had undergone the entire process in seventy two hours, in cold liquor."

At the late Commencement at Princeton College, the number of grantees was 42.—The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen of Newark. In the afternoon, an address was delivered before the Alumni Association by the Hon. John Sergeant of Philadelphia.

About 200 bushels of Cranberries were gathered last week at Barnstable, Mass. to which may be added 1000 bushels of onions. Barnstable has become famous for these tropical fruits.

The Marquis of Anglesea derives a revenue of £15,000 annually from his property in the oyster banks at Earlingford. This is a prosperous year for our Southern friends—may succeeding ones be equally so. Crops good and prices high. The great staple, cotton, 100 per cent. above the price of last season. Even a superabundant Orange crop in Florida comes in to swell the tide of prosperity."

In three months there were imported into Bristol, Eng. from Ireland, 20,265 sheep, 847 pigs, 1380 cattle, and 74 horses. Who will say that Ireland is a poor country?

Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A housekeeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in autumn, without sweeping the dust which covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring those roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were as fresh and as well flavored as ever.

The Delaware Breakwater appears already to be a snug harbor, for those men whose home is on the deep. During the late easterly winds upwards of twenty topsail vessels found a safe anchorage under it; and the pilots speak of the Breakwater in the highest terms, as a harbor and a place of safety during a gale or adverse winds.

[Poulson.]

A matrimonial fever is said to be raging with great fury in Wethersfield, Conn.—Nothing is talked about but love and onions. There are more onions raised in this thriving town than in any other in the country.

**Prolific.**—Within the month of August, a young lady of the city of Schenectady was delivered of five children at one birth!! The mother and children are all alive, healthy, and likely to live. A thousand dollars were raised in the city and given to the mother as a premium. The young lady has been since married to the father of the infants.

Mr. Bowen, of West Jersey, has an apple tree which has borne a second crop this season, and the apples are as large as those of the early season.

It is agitated in a New York paper to remove the seat of government from Albany to Utica.

Gen. Shelby, of Lexington, Ky. sold lately a flock of 160 mules, raised on his plantation, for \$11,840, cash in hand—14 of them were purchased for a gentleman at Cuba for \$130 each. The Lexington Intelligencer calls this "agricultural thrift."

The brig Gleaner, at New York from Maracaibo, reports that an American brig, said to belong to Calais, Me. has been lost on the South American coast, and all hands murdered except two, who remain in the hands of the Indians.

A gentleman in the country lately addressed a passionate *billet doux* to a lady in the same town, adding this curious postscript—"Please to send a speedy answer, as I have somebody else in my eye."

**Coincidence.** It is said that on the same day that Gen. Arnold died in England, the oak tree, under which Messrs. Van Wart and Williams captured Maj. Andre, was struck with lightning and shivered to pieces.

Mr. Alfred Street of Richmond, Va. was married on the morning of the 12th Sept. to Miss Agila Picot, and in the evening he died aged 27. In the course of one day he was a bridegroom and a corpse.

On the appearance of the cholera at Milledburg, Ohio, the physicians left, and recommended also the flight of the citizens—for which conduct they have been severely censured, and we think justly.

Mr. Garrison, the agitator, has arrived at New-York from England.

The Hon. John Davis, of Worcester, has been nominated by the National Republicans of Massachusetts, as candidate for Governor of that State; and the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong for Lieut. Governor.

The celebrated Kosciusko came to America in 1798, to settle some accounts with Congress—he kept his room six months, for fear the Empress of Russia would have him assassinated, if she knew where he was.

Harvey Gill lately received a kick from a horse, at Brattleboro, full in the face, and the caulk of the shoe were planted all around the eye, but not so as to injure it.

The cholera was making great ravages at Vera Cruz. The deaths in one day were 1020—it is supposed that 10,000 had died previous to the 24th ult.

The number of chickens hatched in ovens in Egypt, is calculated at one million in a year.

**Effects of a Cold Bath.** A colored man, dead drunk, was thrown into the river at Northampton last week, by some stage drivers. In a few minutes he was taken out again perfectly sober—"his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling," and his lips as bilious as a piece of red ochre.

**Monster.** A Sycamore tree, which grew on the banks of the Mohawk, required 31 yoke of oxen to remove the trunk after it was cut down. It is to be sent to Europe for exhibition. It has been occupied as a booth or tavern near Utica, and is capable of holding upwards of 40 persons. Dr. Scudder, who can see as far as any other man, has become part owner of this giant of the forest.

Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, is now in Paris, making arrangements for constructing a Railway between Calais and the French capital.

Letters from Genoa, (Italy) state that 900 persons are in prison in that city, charged with political offences, and at Turin scarcely a day passes without several executions.

The Springfield Gazette states that John Robb, Esq. late chief clerk in the War Department, Washington, is appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Armory in that town.

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**Wrong End Foremost!** The Lowell Journal has the following marriage:—In this town, Miss Rebecca End to Master Jonathan Foremost.

The Island of St. Croix is divided into about 350 plantations, which yield 25,000 hds. of Sugar annually, of a superior quality.

**The Names of the Months.** These came to us from the Romans. January from Janus an ancient King of Italy; February from Febru, to purify; March from Mars; June from Juno; July and August were so named before the time of Julius Caesar. Before the time of Julius Caesar, these months were called Quintillis and Sextillis, being the fifth and sixth months, reckoning as the Romans did at that time, from March as the commencement of the year, September, October, November and December, signifying the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months from March when the year began.

N. Y. Gazette.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The Editor expects to preach in Pittston on Sunday, Oct. 20th; in Leeds, on Sunday Oct. 27th, and in East Livermore on the 1st Sunday in November. On the following day he will deliver an Address before the E. I. Temperance Society.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

## PORT OF GARDINER.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.—Sailed, schr' Hiram, Dow, Boston.

Thursday, Oct. 3.—Sailed, schr' Post Boy, Perry, Warren, R. I.; sloop Support

The following effusion was written for a recent Agricultural Exhibition at Hartford, Ct., by Mrs Sigourney.

## HARVEST HYMN.

God of the year—with songs of praise,  
And hearts of love, we come to bless  
Thy bounteous hand, for thou hast shed  
Thy mantle o'er our wilderness;  
In early spring time thou didst fling  
O'er earth its robe of blossoming—  
And its sweet treasures day by day,  
Rose quick'ning in thy blessed ray.

And now they whiten hill and vale,  
And hang upon every vine and tree,  
Whose pensive branches bending low  
Seemed bowed in thankfulness to Thee—  
The earth with all its purple hues,  
Is answering to thy genial smiles,  
And gales of perfume breathe along  
And lift to Thee their voiceless song.

God of the seasons!—Thou hast blessed  
The land with sunlight and with showers,  
And plenty o'er its bosom smiles  
To crown the sweet annual hours;  
Praise, praise to Thee! Our hearts expand  
To view these blessings of thy hand,  
And on the incense breath of love;  
Go off to their bright home above.

## On the Death of a Friend.

By Montgomery.

Friend after friend departs;  
Who hath not lost a friend?  
There is no union here of hearts  
That finds not here an end;  
Were this frail world our final rest,  
Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,—  
Beyond the reign of death,—  
Thee surely is some blessed clime  
Where life is not a breath;  
Nor life's affections, transient fire,  
Whose sparks fly upwards and expire.

There is a world above,  
Where parting is unknown;  
A long eternity of love,  
For'd for the good alone;  
And faith beholds the dying, here,  
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines,  
Till all are passed away;  
A morning high and higher shines,  
To pure and perfect day;  
Nor sink those stars in empty night,  
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

## STATISTICS.

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing a General Convention of Universalists, was held in Oxford, Mass. The first annual meeting of the Convention is supposed to have met in Boston, A. D. 1786.—The second, at Milford, Mass., in 1787. "Here all documents fail us," says Br. Whittemore, in his history of Universalism, "and we can learn no more of this body until 1791, when it met again at Oxford, where Rev. H. Ballou attended for the first time." In 1793—4, the meetings were held at Oxford; '95 at Bennington, Vt.; '96 at Winchester, N. H.; '97 at Milford, Mass.; '98 at Hardwick, Mass.; '99 at Woodstock, Vt.; 1800 at Orange, Mass.; '01 at Swansey, N. H.; '02 at Strafford, Vt.; '03 at Winchester, N. H.; '04 at Sturbridge, Mass.; '05 at Westmoreland, N. Y.; '06 at Hoosack Falls, N. Y.; '07 at Newtown, Conn.; '08 at Washington, N. H.; '09 at Barnard, Vt.; '10 at Langdon, N. H.; '11 at Lebanon, N. H.; '12 at Cavendish, Vt.; '13 at Winchester, N. H.; '14 at Westmoreland, N. H.; '15 at Whitingham, Vt.; '16 at Rockingham; Vt.; '17 at Charlton, Mass.; '18 at Chesterfield, N. H.; '19 at Lebanon, N. H.; '20 at Claremont, N. H.; '21 at Hudson, N. Y.; '22 at Warner, N. H.; '23 at Clinton, N. Y.; '24 at Strafford, Vt.; '25 at Hardwick, Vt.; '26 at Wells, Vt.; '27 at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; '28 at Cavendish, Vt.; '29 at Winchester, N. H.; '30 at Lebanon, N. H.; '31 at Barre, Vt.; '32 at Concord, N. H.; and in 1833 at Strafford, Vt.—Universalist Watchman.

## MINUTES

OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS, ASSEMBLED AT STRAFFORD, VT.

SEPTEMBER 18th and 19th, 1833.

This body met pursuant to adjournment, at the house of Hon. J. H. Harris, in Strafford, Vt., on Tuesday evening, September 17, 1833; and, after uniting in prayer with Br. T. Whittemore, proceeded to organize the Council, by choosing

Br. Thomas Whittemore, Moderator.

Br. Warren Skinner, Clerk; and Br. William S. Balch, Assistant Clerk.

Appointed Brs. J. Moore, M. Coburn, and J. P. Atkinson, together with the Committee of the Universalist Society in Strafford, a Committee to arrange the public services of the present occasion.

Appointed Brs. J. Moore, W. Bell, and J. Gilman, a Committee on Fellowship and Ordination.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Prayer by Br. W. S. Balch.

Wednesday morning, met according to adjournment, and opened the Council with prayer by Br. I. D. Williamson.

Appointed Brs. Whittemore, Moore, Durkee, and Spear, a Committee to confer with the delegates from State Conventions on the subject of the Constitution of the General Convention.

Received through the standing Clerk, a communication from the South Carolina Convention of Universalists, on the subject of a General Convention of the United States; which communication was referred to the above Committee.

Appointed Brs. J. G. Adams, W. S. Balch, and J. Moore a Committee on the adjournment of this Convention.

Adjourned till Thursday morning, 8 o'clock. Prayer by Br. J. Smith.

Thursday morning, met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Br. M. Coburn.

The Committee of Conference on the Constitution of this body reported a revised Constitution: which after free discussion and mature deliberation, was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on adjournment reported in favor of adjourning this Convention to meet at Albany, N. Y. on the Tuesday evening preceding the third Wednesday in Sept. 1834; which report was accepted.

Appointed Brs. Moore, Skinner, and Garfield, a Committee to nominate a brother to preach the conventional sermon at the next session; who reported in favor of inviting Br. H. Ballou, of Boston, Mass. to preach said sermon, and Br. S. R. Smith of Clinton N. Y. as substitute in case of the failure of Br. Ballou.

Voted to accept the report: and that the standing Clerk notify said brethren of their appointment.

Voted that the standing Clerk be directed to forward a copy of the revised Constitu-

tion, together with the proceedings of this session, to the clerks of the several State Conventions now existing, or which may be organized previous to the next session of this body.

Voted that the Clerk prepare the minutes of this session, together with the revised Constitution and a Circular, for publication in the Universalist Watchman, with a request that they be published in all the Universalist papers in the United States.

After uniting in devout thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God with the Moderator, adjourned in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

THOMAS WHITTEMORE, Moderator.

WARREN SKINNER, Clerk.

WILLIAM S. BALCH, Clerk.

Order of Public Services.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Prayer by Br. J. Moore. Sermon by Br. C. Spear, from Rev. xxii: 1. Prayer by Br. E. Vose.

AFTERNOON.

Prayer by Br. J. P. Atkinson. Sermon by Br. I. D. Williamson, from Rev. iii: 14, 15. Prayer by Br. D. Forbes.

EVENING.

Prayer by Br. L. C. Marvin. Sermon by J. M. Austin, from Rom. ii: 13. Prayer by Br. J. G. Adams.

SOUTH VILLAGE.

Prayer by Br. E. Vose. Sermon by J. Gilman, from Isa. xxxii: 17. Prayer by Br. S. Clark.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Prayer by Br. W. S. Balch. Sermon by Br. W. Skinner, from Dan. iv: 35. Prayer by Br. J. Smith.

AFTERNOON.

Prayer by Br. Bell. Sermon by Br. Whittemore, from Isa. lv: 2. Prayer by Br. E. Wellington.

Ministering Brethren present.

VERMONT.—W. Skinner, Cavendish; W. Bell, Woodstock; J. E. Palmer, Barre; E. Garfield, Bethel; J. Hemphill, do.; J. M. Austin, Montpelier; O. Wright, Fletcher; W. Gifford, Shrewsbury; W. S. Balch, Hartland; T. Wheeler, New Fane; E. Vose, St. Johnsbury.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—W. S. Balch, Claremont; S. A. Davis, do.; J. G. Adams, Rumney; J. P. Atkinson, Meredith; J. Gilman, Grafton; D. Forbes, Langdon; L. C. Marvin, Alstead; E. Wellington, Mason; S. Clark, Plainfield.

MASSACHUSETTS.—T. Whittemore, Cambridge; J. Moore, Danvers; J. Smith, Amesbury.

CONNECTICUT.—C. Spear, Granby.

NEW-YORK.—I. D. Williamson, Albany.

CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the General Convention of Universalists shall be so amended as to stand as follows:

ART. I. This Convention shall be designated, THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

2. The Convention shall be constituted of four clerical and six lay delegates from each State convention now existing, or hereafter to be organized within the United States, which shall approve of this Constitution, and signify the same to this body.

3. This Convention shall meet annually at such time and place as shall have been designated at a previous meeting.

4. The objects of the Convention shall be to concentrate the interests of the denomination in the United States; to communicate useful information on all subjects connected with such interests; to promote ministerial intercourse and fellowship among the brethren; and to subserve the great interests of the cause of gospel truth at large.

5. It shall be the duty of each State Convention becoming a member of this General Convention to appoint the number of Clerical and lay delegates required by this Convention, and to transmit to this body information respecting the condition and prospects of the denomination within its limits; and when such delegation cannot attend personally, such information shall be forwarded by epistle.

6. This Convention disclaims all authority over or right of interference with the regulations of any State Convention or minor Association, and will only exercise the privilege of advising the adoption of such measures and regulations as in their opinion shall best adapt to the promotion of the general good of the cause.

7. The officers of the General Convention shall be a standing Clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of this body; who shall hold his office until another is appointed; there shall also be annually chosen Moderator to preside in Council, a Clerk to keep a record of the proceedings of the session, who shall furnish a copy to the standing Clerk, and such other officers shall be appointed as shall be judged necessary.

8. Any alterations of this Constitution shall be proposed at an annual session, and if passed, they shall be published; and if adopted at the next annual session, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

I. D. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

CIRCULAR.

To the several State Conventions of Universalists within the United States, together with the various Associations in fellowship with such Conventions; to all Churches and Societies of like precious faith; and to every individual who believes in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and trusteth in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men." The General Convention of Universalists sendeth Christian salvation in the Lord.

With deep and sincere gratitude to Almighty God, we once more address you in Christian love and fellowship. At no period, since the rise of our denomination in America, have we had greater cause of felicity to ourselves as a religious body, and of devout thankfulness to the Giver of all good than at the present; and at no time have we had greater reason to respond the pious language of the royal Psalmist, 'The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.' It is only sixty three years the present month since he who was emphatically called the PROMULGATOR OF GOOD TIDINGS, the venerated MURRAY, first landed on the shores of America. For some years his was a solitary voice, proclaiming 'the grace of God that bringeth salvation to all men' through our wide extended country.—But the arm of Jehovah sustained him; and the spirit of the Most High urged him forward, and directed his steps and labora-

Forty eight years ago, on the 14th of this month, the first general meeting of our denomination was held at Oxford, Mass. and the foundation of this Convention laid. But, what was their condition? and what their prospects? We have the names of only two Ministers, and five laymen, representing five societies, although it is said a few delegates from other societies were present on that occasion. At this meeting a 'Charter of Compact,' by which Universalists should henceforth be known as a separate denomination of Christians, was agreed on, and subsequently adopted by many of the societies then in existence. Until this time, therefore, our denomination was without a name; and with almost the whole moral and physical power of the country, and the long established and deeply rooted prejudices of the community at large combined against them, prospects of success, or even of any considerable increase must have been small indeed. But their trust was not in an arm of flesh; and that all-gracious Being in whom they confided was pleased to bless their labors most abundantly, until we have seen fulfilled the prediction of the prophet of old, saying, 'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.'

Truly they have rejoiced abundantly, 'even with joy and singing,' and they have seen the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God.

At the annual session of this body, held at Winchester, N. H. in 1803, a 'Profession of Belief,' which was to remain unaltered, was adopted. The Convention also, at that time, adopted a constitution for its future government. This Constitution, although at that time, adapted to the condition and wants of the denomination has been found, subsequently, to be defective. Our doctrine has spread, with an unparalleled rapidity, through the whole country. The North and the South, the East and the West have felt and acknowledged its genial influence; and where, at the period before mentioned, tens of thousands are now rejoicing in its infinite hopes. Then, the whole denomination in America could be accommodated with one annual meeting; now it is found necessary to organize State Conventions, with a greater or less number of minor Associations, in several of the States in the Union. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and South Carolina have each a State Convention, independent of, but in fellowship with, the General Convention. At every succeeding session, for six years past, attempts have been made to reorganize this body, or so to amend its Constitution that it should be adapted to the present condition and growing interests of the order; and at each annual session some approximation to this desirable object has been made. But, as in the adoption of all important measures, where the interests of great numbers are to be affected, different opinions will prevail, even among those who have the same object in view, we have endeavored to proceed with caution; and, as a necessary consequence, our progress has been slow. We have, however, as it is confidently believed and hoped, now surmounted all the obstacles which have hitherto impeded our progress; and we enjoy the high satisfaction of presenting to you a revised Constitution, for the future regulation of this body; which received the unanimous consent of the whole Council; and so far as we could ascertain, the cordial approbation of every friend of our cause present.

In adopting the Constitution now presented for the consideration, and we trust, approved, of the Universalist public, regard was had to the feelings and wishes of the brethren in different parts of the country, and who were not directly represented in Council, so far as these could be ascertained; and we indulge an ardent hope that our exertions to reconcile the interests and feelings of our denomination at large, will not prove to have been made in vain. We regretted the necessary absence from our Council of some of the fathers in our Israel, whose wholesome advice we have been accustomed to hear, and whose counsels, matured by long experience, have hitherto guided us in our deliberations; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the leading measures which are adopted, are in accordance with the opinions and desires they have heretofore expressed on this subject; and we hope they will not have cause, on this account to regret their absence, or to blame their younger brethren for their want of experience, or for their zeal in the cause which we all equally love.

According to the arrangement contemplated by the Constitution now adopted, all churches and societies will be hereafter directly represented in the Association within whose territorial limits they are located; Associations will be represented in State Conventions; and State Conventions in the General Convention. By this arrangement, all statistical and other important information can be obtained by the General Convention, by means of minor conventions and associations; and by this body it can be extended throughout the whole denomination. By being, in this manner, informed of the condition of the cause, and the necessities of the brethren, in all parts of the country, they will be able to give such advice as their wisdom and experience shall dictate, and to render such assistance as shall be within their power; and thus, in a still greater degree than has ever yet been done, shall we be able to extend the knowledge and the influence of that heavenly religion which breathes unmingled peace on earth and good will from God to all the children of men.

Brethren, we sincerely invite, and confidently expect, the cordial co-operation of all

a world's emancipation from the thralldom of sin and error. Let us be up and doing; for, notwithstanding much has already been done, much, very much, yet remains to be done. Fields, already white for the harvest, await our labors. Other fields, won from the possession of the enemy, require cultivation. Many waste places need building up. Our borders are enlarged, and it therefore becomes necessary that we strengthen our stakes, as well as lengthen our cords.—While we confidently trust in the 'Lord of the harvest' to raise up, qualify, and send forth more 'laborers into his harvest,' let us remember that supineness, indifference, and lukewarmness, do not become us, who are already engaged in the vineyard of our blessed Master. Let no difference of opinion on

subjects of minor importance, weaken our bond of union. Let us rally all our energies to the support of truth, and to the advancement of our common cause; and with love to God and our fellow-men in our hearts, with immortality and unfading glory for a ransomed world constantly in view, and with SALVATION inscribed on our banners, our march will continue to be onward, and the victory sure. Per Order,

WARREN SKINNER.

Constitution of the Kennebec Association of Universalists.

Agreeably to a request contained in the vote of the Kennebec Association in Anson last month, we publish below the Constitution of that body. The Constitution of the two other Associations are the same, and we do not now recollect of any alteration, other than one made by the Convention changing the number of delegates from seven to nine.

CONSTITUTION.

Of the Council.

ART. I. The ecclesiastical Council of this Association shall consist of such preachers in fellowship with the Maine Convention of Universalists, as may be present at its regular meetings, and of such a number of delegates from each Society in fellowship with this body as may be designated by a vote of the same.

Officers.

ART. II. This Association, at each regular meeting, shall elect, either by ballot or nomination, a Moderator, a Clerk, and if deemed expedient, an Assistant Clerk; and on the election of those officers, the Council shall be deemed regularly organized for the transaction of business. There shall also be chosen a Standing Clerk of this Association, who shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Association, and a Committee on Fellowship and Discipline—consisting of such number of brethren as may be designated by a vote of the Council—which shall have power to act officially from the time of its election until the next meeting of the Association. Such other officers may also be appointed as may, from time to time, be declared expedient and necessary for the common good.

Powers and Duties.

ART. III. It shall be the duty of the Moderator to preside over the deliberations of the Council and to preserve order during its Session; of the Clerks, to take correct minutes of the